

Arizona Weekly Enterprise

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FLORENCE, SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1881.

GENERAL KILPATRICK, Minister to Chili, died at Santiago on Saturday.

Two large flouring mills were burned at Minneapolis on the 4th, and four lives lost.

Prohibition is a failure in Kansas; the citizens are now seeing snakes with heart-shaped heads, and fifty feet long.

The bullion shipments for last month, taken from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s books and published in the Star, show that Pinal county headed the list. It will not be long till our bullion shipments will be trebled.

General KEEFER, of Ohio, has received the republican nomination for speaker of the house of representatives, which is equivalent to an election. Every male infant born in Ohio receives a patent on office as a birth-right.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Folger will recommend to congress a policy for the reduction of the national debt. He will advocate the calling in of the continued 6's and 5's and the use of the 40 per cent surplus in accomplishing this end. He believes in maintaining the 40 per cent reserves as a proper means of protecting the credit of the government.

The Tombstone Nugget should sue the editor of the Boston Post for plagiarism. The latter had the audacity to steal and publish as original the Nugget's editorial on Robt. G. Ingersoll and what makes it meaner still, published it some time in advance of the Nugget. Does our contemporary mean to permit the small journalistic lights of the "Hub" to receive the plaudits bestowed upon the creations of his genius without interposing an objection?

SENATOR MILLER, of California, has prepared an anti-Chinese bill, which provides a system of registration, and checks to prevent immigration of Chinese by sea or land, directly or indirectly, except government officials, attaches of legations, students, travelers and merchants. Penalties are provided for any infraction of the law. Chinese, now residents in the United States, must obtain certificates to that effect before leaving the country, if they desire to return. Page's bill is of the same purport.

The Citizens of Monday contains Surveyor-General Wason's full opinion and recommendation in the matter of the Sopori land grant. The document is voluminous containing a full history of the case and a review of the evidence. General Wason pronounces the claim a monstrous fraud upon the people and government, and a bold attempt to defraud the United States out of a tract embracing about two hundred and fifty square miles of the public domain. In concluding he recommends a rejection of the title to "El Sopori," presented by the Sopori Land and Mining Company, on the grounds that the original title papers are forged, ante-dated and otherwise invalid.

The trial of Guiteau is farcical in the extreme and is exciting disgust in every quarter of the country. The prisoner has been permitted to play the role of the buffoon from day to day, apparently for the amusement of the spectators. This seems to have been a part of the pre-arranged programme of the defense, and Judge Cox has not improved his reputation for judicial wisdom and dignity by permitting its enactment. His course has called out several threatening letters and has met with strong condemnation from the press. If the jury should chance to acquit the assassin, the judge will come in for his share of public censure for having permitted the prisoner to masquerade as a madman before the court.

SENATOR GROVER, of Oregon, has introduced an anti-Chinese bill. Too many cooks will spoil the broth. There are now three anti-Chinese bills before Congress and the result will probably be a defeat of the entire batch. If our Senators really desire to checkmate the influx of immigration from the flowery kingdom, they should combine and present one bill and secure its passage. They are probably figuring more for political capital than for beneficial legislation. Each member from anti-Chinese districts desires to return to the bosom of his constituents with the boast that he introduced an anti-Chinese bill. We want more business and less parade for political effect in congress.

We have received copies of Hon. Pat Hamilton's "Resources of Arizona," and find it a work of value. Ten thousand copies have been printed for free distribution, and those of our readers having friends east and desiring to send them copies, can do so by sending a list of names and addresses to Mr. Hamilton, at Prescott. He will send pamphlets to any address sent him. All should take an interest in this matter and see that the books are thoroughly circulated where they will do the most good. Most of the people east have incorrect impressions of Arizona and the advantages she offers to immigration and capital. They labor under the delusion that we are beyond the pale of civilization, and that our country is one of unusual sterility, when in truth the reverse is true. Mr. Hamilton's little book will go far to disabuse their minds of these erroneous and hurtful notions, provided it be properly distributed.

The Citizen takes a hopeful view of Tucson as a great future railroad center, and thus enthusiastically discusses the matter: "There is scarcely a railroad project of any importance in the southwestern country which does not have Tucson on its profile as one of the important points on the line of their road. But a few days ago we noticed in these columns that the preliminary steps had been taken for the building of an important railroad from Port Lobos, on the Gulf of California, via Altar and Tucson, thence north to Nevada. The road to Calabazas, to connect with the Guaymas, is sure to be built, and we have good reasons for believing that in a very short time, a narrow-gauge road will be extended from New Mexico—a branch of the Denver and Rio Grande—to Tucson. This road is already completed to a point in New Mexico north of Albuquerque, and the management are now looking to the southwest for an outlet. By building to Tucson, and to a connection with Port Lobos, they would tap the finest mining country in the world, and open up a grazing country that cannot be excelled; besides it would reach tide water 400 miles nearer than by any other route. This line would cross the Rio Grande about 75 miles north of Albuquerque and strike south via old Fort Wingate, thence down through the fine timbered region of the White Mountains, passing through or near Globe and on to Tucson. A branch road from this line of a few miles would also tap the valuable coal fields near the San Carlos reservation, open them up to Tucson and at once make them valuable. A narrow-gauge road from here to Salinas, on the Gulf, with a branch to the Gunright mines, Meyers district, is by no means improbable.

The Stock Exchange says that "Judge Jere Black has cut a poor figure in his controversy with Ingersoll. He was wrong in the first place to have taken up the cudgel against an adversary so vastly his superior in rhetoric as the doughty Robert. He was personal in his paper, while Ingersoll was polite and moderate. He announced himself as a Christian politician, and showed bad temper enough to be one. And then he withdraws from the contest in an ignominious manner, with a complaint against the publishers of the North American Review for not allowing his paper to appear in the same number with Ingersoll's, a proceeding which lack of space rendered impossible. Judge Black's reputation has suffered severely from the beginning to the end of this controversy. The man who crosses swords with the great infidel must be no ordinary scabbler. Robert has his theology and the Bible at his finger's ends, and can swing sophistry with the ease of a baseball player handling his bat. But it is time that some more expert Christian champion stepped into the arena to try, a fall with Robert. The tares and weeds this gentleman is sowing in the fair garden of Christian belief should not be allowed to grow and flourish. Let another theologian oil his limbs for the conflict and wrestle with this expert and victory-flashed infidel."

The following letter from the commissioner of the general land office, written in answer to the question as to what local laws miners can make for themselves, should be preserved by prospectors. "In reply to your communication, I have to state that the United States mining laws provide, that the locator of a lode or mining claim must make the annual expenditures necessary for the maintenance of the possessory title at any time within one year from the last of January next succeeding to the date of location, and the miners of a mining district have no authority to make any rules conflicting with this law. If the mining laws of your district require that \$50 shall be expended within sixty days after the location, such provision is wholly without force. Suppose a location to have been made July 1, 1880, the \$100 worth of expenditure is required by the United States laws to be made between the 1st of January, 1881, and the 31st of December, 1881, and the expenditures made prior to this period, viz: within sixty days after location, would not be in conformity with the provisions of this law."

The Prescott Democrat says that the civil authorities of Yavapai county have made an informal demand upon General Wilcox for a surrender of the Indian murderers of Moody and Turner. It is certainly right that these red rascals should be proceeded against by indictment and tried in the civil courts the same as other criminals of that class. Let them understand that they will be arranged in the courts of the Territory for crime, the same as the paleface, and there will be fewer Indian murders. They are smart enough to understand the certainty and severity of punishment when dealt out by civil authorities, and stand in wholesome dread of trials before citizen juries. We hope the Yavapai people will insist upon having these murderers turned over to the sheriff.

Agent Tiffany and the Coal Fields
The Globe Silver Belt makes the following defense of Agent Tiffany in the matter of the coal fields:
The coal fields in Deer Creek canyon, which are shown by A. G. Pendleton, Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor, as being on the San Carlos Indian reservation, have been the subject of much newspaper comment, and not a little scurrilous fault-finding with Col. Tiffany for not throwing them open to the public. As is now shown by his record, the strictures in relation to the matter, were not well founded. As early as February 28th, 1881, his first communication to the department, in relation to the matter, shows him as advocating the rights of the public to those coal fields. And again, March 7th, he reiterated his views in regard to the disposition of the coal for public use, and at the same time he took a decided stand alienating any part of the plan for the benefit of any railroad corporation or community of interest that would interfere with the public's free use of the coal. March 28th, the Colonel writes the department:

"I think there ought to be some indications on the part of the government in regard to this coal. It is no doubt of incalculable value to the community, and a very easy plan for having it utilized by the community could be made."
April 9th, he again writes the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:
"I think this coal is very desirable to the community, and I hope some plan may be adopted to have it accessible to them. * * * I would most respectfully urge that no railroad corporation should have a lease, as that would be unsatisfactory to the business interests of the Territory, and give them a control which they would not doubt use to fill their treasury, and raise the price of coal."
And further, May 4th, he wrote to the Commissioner:
"I believe, as the land on the north and northeast is so sparsely settled, that if land could be added there in lieu of that cut off to accommodate coal fields and McMillen mining camp that the Indians would be satisfied, as the coal fields are not agricultural or pasture lands, and those on the north and west are." And in the same letter he also says: "Any change which may be deemed advisable in the lines, both as to the coal and McMillen ought to be made, and the whole question settled forever."
May 17th, he again urges the department to make the change, "taking in land on the western line north of Salt river in lieu of that cut off for coal fields and McMillen camp."

There is nothing in the views expressed by Col. Tiffany to the department that can in any way bear out the oft repeated charges made against him of trying to steal the coal fields, but his whole conduct shows a determined effort on his part to benefit the public, and at the same time preserve the rights of the United States government and see justice done the Indian. It is only just to Col. Tiffany, who has suffered so long and silently from the unjust and libelous newspaper articles, which have been scattered broadcast over the land, that these statements should be made and the public given the benefit of a fair and unbiased statement of the position taken by him relative to this affair.

Referring to the annual report of Secretary Kirkwood, we will only say that the views therein expressed relative to these coal fields, shows that the secretary has adopted the views expressed by Col. Tiffany months ago. The very journals which have so freely condemned Tiffany for months past, show an anxious desire to congratulate the Secretary upon his report. This is certainly an anomaly, laud the secretary's report, but condemn Col. Tiffany, accuse him of trying to steal the coal fields, and heap calumny after calumny upon him, simply because they did not know he expressed the very sentiments which are now adopted and approved by the secretary in his annual report.

Saddle Mountain and San Pedro.
Through the courtesy of Mr. Martin, who returned yesterday from Deer Creek, we are enabled to give our readers the following facts relative to matters in that locality:

The mine owners have returned to their claims. Most of them are engaged in putting up houses and preparing for the winter. The shaft on the various coal claims are mostly filled with water from the recent summer rains, and as soon as cleaned out, work will be commenced prospecting the veins. The most important matter at this time is the building of a new road from Harrington's, on the San Pedro, to the Ash Creek mines, in the Saddle Mountain district. From these claims the road will be continued to Messinger's camp, in the coal fields, about six miles distant. This road will furnish a fair route for ingress and egress to and from Deer Creek. About twenty people are now in the camp preparing to go to work.

Golden Eagle mine, on Ash Creek, in Saddle Mountain district, belonging to Johnny Koons, has a seventy-five foot shaft. They are now drifting from the bottom of the shaft across the ledge. The ore is a carbonate. In the same neighborhood two Germans, Schneider and Nieman, are working some claims which look well.

The Mabel mine, owned by Patterson and others has a thirty-foot shaft, which shows a 22-inch vein. It is a rich carbonate ore. Some sales have been made to the Ferre Mining Company, in both Saddle Mountain and San Pedro districts. The Bee mine has been sold by Switzer and McGregor. Work will be commenced on the property at once.

Important discoveries are reported to have been made about seven miles above old Fort Grant, near the San Pedro river. Very rich specimens have been brought in. Drake and Hudson, who have bonded from Groves and Lindsay the Summit and Bonas copper claims, have put down a fifty foot shaft. The have a fine prospect which improves with the work done. The season has been very favorable for both farmers and cattle men. The former have been amply rewarded for their labor, and are well supplied with grain and vegetables. Many of the ranches on the San Pedro river have good orchards which will come into bearing next year. The cattle are all fat and there is plenty of feed for winter supply. Mr. Latini, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Bates all have fine ranches and are improving them daily. This section is destined to become one of the most prosperous in our growing Territory.—Journal.

New Stage Line to Mineral Hill.
On Saturday, November 5th, the undersigned will commence to run a semi-weekly stage line between Florence and Mineral Hill. The stage will leave Florence at 7:30 a. m. Wednesday and Saturday mornings of each week, and will return the same day, leaving Mineral Hill at 2 p. m. Fare \$4; freight one cent per pound; mail matter carried free. Office at Florence Corral.
WILSON & LEBLANC.

SILVER KING VILLAGE.

Pinal City—A Thriving Mining Town.

Pinal Ranch—An Oasis in the Mountain Desert.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

We awoke Thanksgiving morning, after a few hours rest on one of Robt. Williams' elegant spring mattresses, and donned our royal raiment. We were not quite early enough to catch the historical worm, but just in time to capture a superb breakfast, a luxury the traveler is sure to enjoy, when he becomes a guest of Mr. Williams. Breakfast over, we sauntered out into the rarified and invigorating morning air and caught our first glimpse of the village of Silver King, nestled cozily at the base of the Pinal mountains and bathed in the ruddy glory of a clear November sun. The miners, of which the population is chiefly composed, had gone to their daily toil, and only a straggling pedestrian was noticeable here and there upon the streets. No sound disturbed the quiescence of the morning save the occasional whizz and whirr of the King hoisting works, as they lifted from the shadowy caverns of the mine silver-freighted cars. There were no groups of idlers gossiping upon the corners; the people were all busy in the mines or in their stores. We were surprised not only at the picturesque location of the town, but at the number of well-constructed houses it contains. It has the finest and largest school-house in the county, paid for and furnished by private subscription. It is a splendid monument to the enterprise of the citizens and a credit to the district.

There are two large and commodious hotels, both kept in excellent style and provided with good sleeping accommodations. One of these is presided over by Wm. O'Boyle and the other by Robt. Williams. There are several stores and saloons occupying large, neatly finished frame buildings, and a large number of comfortable dwelling houses. The merchants are doing a prosperous business.

The mountains encircling the village are honeycombed with prospect holes, many of which are full of promise. As soon as these claims pass into the hands of capitalists and are opened up, the town will start forward and soon become a large and lively camp. Its people are wide-awake and enterprising and will lose no advantage that may offer.

After looking the town over, we dropped in at Bucklew & Ochoa's store, and found the manager, Mr. Wildman, making preparations to join a party in a Thanksgiving dinner at Pinal ranch, which lies over the summit on the Globe trail, about eight miles distant from the King. Ourselves and companion, Mr. H. B. Montgomery, accepted an invitation to join him in the trip, and at 8:30 the cavalcade moved out. Mounted upon capacious members of the mule family, we followed a narrow trail in its interminable windings over the mountains, and at the end of three hours entered the beautiful little valley, in which Pinal ranch lies. This small stretch of verdant vale lies like an oasis in the lap of a barren range. It is crescent-shaped and but a few miles in extent. A heavy growth of oak and cedar timber skirts its ends and sides and a tiny stream trails through the center and pours its limpid, laughing water into the Devil's canyon, a branch of Queen Creek. Precipitous hills enclose it completely and their brown, somber sides form a natural background to the vivid landscape in the valley. Nothing but pack-animals can cross these "heaven-kissing hills," and everything taken into or out of the valley must be carried on pack-trains. The soil is productive and grows every variety of the vegetable kingdom. The valley is divided into two ranches, the Pinal being the principal one. It is owned by Mr. Robt. Irian, a christian gentleman of refinement and culture. He has erected a neat and comfortable house in a grove, at the upper end of the valley, and is now building an addition of two rooms. It was here our party took dinner, and it was, without exception, the most sumptuous repast it has been our privilege to partake of since becoming a citizen of this favored portion of terra firma. Everything that could tempt the appetite was found on the table, and the cookery was perfect.

The dinner was prepared by Mrs. Irian and Miss Irian, and spoke volumes for their knowledge of the cuisine art. Shortly after dinner our party, composed of Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Wildman, the McQueen brothers, Messrs. Stevens and Montgomery, and ourselves, started back to the King and reached that point just as the shimmering shafts of the setting sun were dropping behind the western hills. In the evening we attended a sheet and pillow-case party, given at the school house under the auspices of the Lotus social club. It was a novel affair and excited a great deal of merriment. The dancers were clad in loose-flowing and immaculate robes with masks and head coverings of the same material. They whirled and wheeled through the intricate figures of the quadrille, and the graceful circles of the round dance, like white-sheeted phantoms in fairy revels. At 11 o'clock the masks were drawn, but the dance continued till long after the chattering had signalled the meridian hour. There were about eighteen couples present, and the enjoyment was perfect. The people of the King are the merriest, jolliest people in the world; they pluck all the blossoms of pleasure within their reach and never permit them to wither on their hands.

We are indebted to Mr. Perry Wildman, manager of Bucklew & Ochoa's store at the King, for many kindnesses, and to Billy O'Boyle, of the Silver King hotel, for similar courtesies. Friday morning we returned to PINAL CITY.

This mining camp, situated on Queen Creek, four miles below Silver King, is a fine business point, being in the center of a rich mining district. The King and Seventy-Six miles are both located here, and three miles up the creek is another small stamp mill. A new 20-stamp mill is to be erected soon at the same point, on the Superior gold claim. Both of these institutions will contribute to the business and life of Pinal.

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. HARVEY, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon
FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

J. W. DAVIS. HORACE L. SMITH.

SMITH & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

GEO. L. WRATTEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA.

W. R. STONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. MINING INTERESTS A SPECIALTY.
PINAL CITY, A. T.

HENRY SCHOSHUSEN,
—PROPRIETOR OF THE—
FLORENCE

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VEAL,
BEEF,
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SAM. LEWIS & CO.,
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A TRIAL OF THESE WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT THEY ARE THE
BEST BITTERS
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They effectually cure malarial diseases, vitalize the system and arrest the ravages of the dreadful alcohol habit, Dysomania.

For Sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

29-6m

Chance for Christmas Turkeys

A raffle for live Turkeys will be held at the Silver King Hotel on Christmas Eve. Terms and manner of the raffle will be arranged by those holding chances. For further particulars inquire at the hotel.

J. P. GABRIEL,
Sheriff and Tax Collector.

Notice to Tax Payers.

Monday, Dec. 12, 1881, is the last day without cost. Read the law:

An act amendatory to chapter XXXIII of Compiled Laws of Arizona Territory, to provide revenue for the Territory of Arizona and the several counties thereof, approved April 12, 1875.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:
Sec. 1. That section 32 of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows, to-wit: On the third Monday of Dec. in each year the tax collector shall, at the close of his official business on that day, enter upon the duplicate assessment roll a statement that he has made a levy upon all property therein assessed, the taxes upon which have not been paid, and shall immediately ascertain the total amount of taxes then delinquent, and file in the office of the treasurer a statement of said amount verified by himself or deputy, and shall make out a list of all persons and property then owing any taxes, verified by the oath of himself or deputy, which list shall be completed by the last day of December, and shall be known as the "Delinquent list;" and to enable the tax collector to make out said list, no taxes shall be received by him on the duplicate assessment roll after the second Monday in December.
Sec. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after December 1, 1881.

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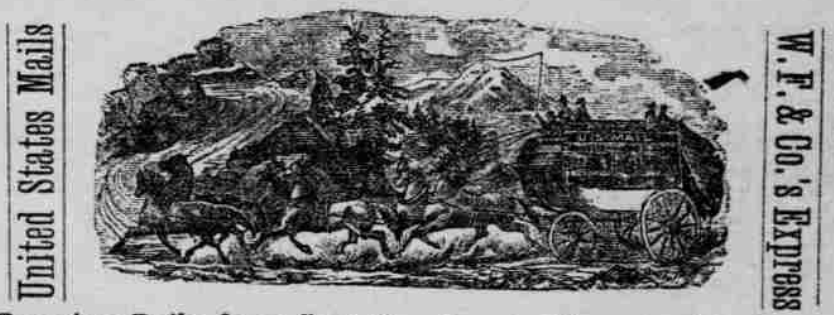
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I brand, 100 and 150 gal. per gal. .25
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